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MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1908.

American Naval Policy.

We reprint elsewhere the words of
truth and sobriety uttered by Theodore
E. Burton, of Ohio, in dissent from the
grandiose theories of naval policy ex-
ploited by Richmond Pearson Hobson.
These theories might be dismissed as
fantastic and absurd if they were wholly
the product of Mr. Hobson's brain, but
they bear a close resemblance to the
brand of conversation handed out from
high quarters, as well as to the big navy
talk wherewith Mr. Taft, our President-
elect, has regaled his audiences while
swinging round the circle. We mean to
say that Mr. Hobson has been abun-
dantly coached by the highest naval
authority, and that, therefore, what he
has said gains more consequence than
it otherwise would have.

When the battle-ship fleet was ordered
to the Pacific, last summer, this paper
pointed out that the order signified the
beginning of a revolution in American
naval policy—a revolution directed wholly
by Executive authority, to which the
assent of Congress has been but partially
secured. That this was the correct
interpretation of that order's signifi-
cance is now universally admitted. Nearly
every speaker on the naval appropri-
ation bill has dwelt on the new depart-
ure in our naval policy. Mr. Foss, chairman
of the Naval Committee, says that we
are no longer building up a navy for
defense, but for aggressive offense, and
that we must have a two-ocean navy,
or one practically twice as large as our
present fleet. Mr. Bartholdt, in an ad-
mirable address, declared that the pre-
sent naval programme is in contraven-
tion of the American naval policy as
agreed upon up to a year ago. And Mr.
Fiddett showed clearly that we have
come to the parting of the ways in naval
policy, and that the decision of Con-
gress will be a momentous one. Mr.
Hobson, as everybody knows, is the
drummer boy of the naval revolution,
and there are not battle ships enough
on the seven seas to satisfy his love
of martial glory.

On what ground is this extraordinary
change in naval policy asked for, and
justified? Why has it suddenly become
necessary to double, or more than double,
the size of the navy? Mr. Hobson, we
have no doubt, gives the reasons cor-
rectly. We are a weak nation, he says,
in danger of aggression from Europe,
and especially from Asia. "We are within
reasonable distance," he asserts, "of the
point where this nation may have to
fight for its very existence." We are
surrounded on every side by tradition-
al and implacable enemies. The hordes
of Asia are filled with the lust of con-
quest, which they would satiate on
American shores. The trained armies of
Europe are waiting an opportunity to
invade and capture our coast cities. Mr.
Burton coldly dispates this fantastic
nightmare with two short sentences:

"The fundamental fallacy in all these arguments
is that in this day neither an individual nor a nation
is safe unless he goes armed. Just the contrary is
true."

It is the fundamental fallacy of all the
big-navy talk. It is the fundamental
fallacy underlying Capt. Mahan's plausi-
ble reasonings in favor of the develop-
ment of American sea power. Naval
materialists, as theoretically they
must, that enemies are waiting on every
side; that aggression is the normal pol-
icy of every modern state; that war
fare is inevitable. Just the contrary, as
Mr. Burton observes, is true. Mr. Hob-
son tells us he is stating plain facts;
he is, in reality, talking pure nonsense.
Yet there is an administration in power
swayed by just that sort of argument,
and Congress is paying the bills.

"A New York man put his money
in a street rail and lost it," says the
Birmingham News. "The New York
man would be nothing unusual about
this item if it read 'Wall street' in-
stead of 'street wall.' Which seems
about the best comment possible; so we
won't try to improve upon it."

This is sad news about the prune-
the glorious and healthful prune, as we
were wont to call it in the good old
days before the sharp-witted and lynx-
eyed investigator got on its trail and
tracked it to its undoing! We learn the
prune is for the greater part a "nature
faker" of the most diabolical kind; all
the more reprehensible because of the
alluring disguise it oft assumes!

The large, fat, and juicy prune, smooth
and silky in outer garb and pliable to
the touch, may be honest, but is fre-
quently, if this detractor is to be cred-
ited, a fraud. It may be ever so old;
several years old, in fact. It appears
that the hardest, toughest, and most
shrunk of them may be worked up
into a state of beauty quite appealing
to the eye, and strangely deceitful to
the palate. It is largely to do with "massage,
and paraffin." But it is claimed, that by
it is produced a quality of prune that
can't be equaled in appearance.

We merely point the aforesaid as some-
thing "important, if true." We have
been a mighty good friend to the prune
in the past; we feel kindly toward it.
We don't say it is not what it pre-
tends to be. We do feel this report
with alarm, however. There are so many
"fakes" and "fakers" abroad in the land
these days—that being a Presidential year,
of course—that we are never quite sure
about anything. We hope the prune
can prove that it isn't an impostor. We
have said about it, but we are not going
to commit ourselves further until we

ascertain the truth. We hate to think
one so fair could be so false—and we
won't think it, unless we are forced to!

"This time four years ago, Judge Par-
ker's daily swim claimed the attention of
the public," notes the Concord Monitor.
There were people in those days foolish
enough to believe the judge would be
doing that stunt in the Potomac this
spring.

Distinguished Visitor to Washington.

Washington is to-day informally en-
tertaining a distinguished visitor—a globe
trotter, man of affairs, leader in a great
political movement that is attracting na-
tional attention, an after-dinner speaker
of note, and a publicist distinguished
throughout the land. His sojourn is a
notable event—decidedly so.

An American, he has fraternized with
the Czar of all the Russias, broken
bread with European princes, been an
honored visitor at the Vatican, touched
elbows with the grand vizier of Persia,
clinked glasses with the Mikado of Japan,
and come to be on easy terms with po-
tentates innumerable in the far East.

A cosmopolitan of wide renown, cities
and States of his native land are now
vying with each other in doing him honor.
New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas
City, Louisville, and St. Louis, not to
mention subordinate places like New
Haven, Newark, Omaha, and Kalamazoo,
have given him signal tributes of their
esteem and consideration.

Formal testimonials adopted by large
bodies of men assembled for that es-
pecial purpose have disclosed in no
unmistakable terms the strong and af-
fectionate hold he has upon the hearts
of his countrymen. A born traveler, he
has gone hither and thither, up and down
the length and breadth of the land, ever
in the line of his avocation, to the homes
of his fellow-men and keeping the wires
alive with accounts of his movements
and his doings.

To-day Washington enjoys the pres-
ence of this cosmopolitan American—this
much-traveled traveling man. He tarries
but briefly. Incidental public duties call
him to the Capital. He is no stranger here.
During the past six months, hav-
ing come among us at intervals, the fleet-
ing glimpses the community has had of
him have served to endear him to it and
create a desire to see more of him and
know him better—a wish that may yet
take form, if opportunity offers, in a pub-
lic reception such as other cities are giv-
ing him.

To-day his passing call happily is so
timed as to enable him to see the fair
Capital at its best. Its apparel is fresh
and clean and inviting. The gladsome
springtime heightens the glory of the
city beautiful, and thus adorned it
gives the distinguished visitor welcome-
come a right hearty welcome. If no hos-
tessed committee meet him at the train
to escort him up the Avenue lined with
cheering patriots and to a banquet table
glistening with the delicacies of the sea-
son, it is because he comes unexpectedly
and gave no notice in advance. His wel-
come, however, is none the less cordial
and sincere.

The traveling man to whom we refer-
ence, the leader whom Washington, with
other cities, delights to honor when it
has the chance—of course, the Hon.
William Howard Taft, Secretary of War.

"A regular army is proposed for Cuba,
to consist of 2,000 enlisted men and one
major general," says a contemporary.
This is probably a misprint. The real
proposition, doubtless, contemplates an
army of 2,000 major generals and one en-
listed man.

It seems that Mme. Gould will have
the right to the title "her most serene
highness" when she shall have annexed
the Prince of Sagan. Of course, everybody
will be good-natured enough to hope her
highness will enjoy a serene existence,
no matter what their forebodings may be!

In Georgia, the revised motto reads
something after this fashion: "Speak
easy, and you may get a big stick in
your soda water."

Perhaps Castro is merely trying to es-
tablish a reputation as the champion
human phonograph on earth.

It appears that Champaign, Ill., has
gone "dry." We merely mention it as a
sort of "extra" prohibition bulletin.

Miss Beulah Hawkins, of Texas, has
been asleep for two months, and shows
no sign of waking in time to participate
in the Easter parade.

Admiral Evans says of his present loca-
tion, "This place is more like hades than
any place I ever was in." Mrs. Evans,
who had to spend one day in Chicago on
her way out to join the admiral, may be
able to convince him that he hasn't as
much room for complaint as he thinks.

Mr. Dustin Farnum denies that he played
a part in the Mrs. Howard Gould tan-
k-drama.

It appears that Mr. Dick Wynne is rais-
ing considerable dust in the race for
attorney general of Texas.

"Physical pain in the hereafter is an
impossibility," says the Houston (Tex.)
minister. That will be mighty soothing
doctrine to those Houstonites!

Friends of the Duke of the Abruzzi
have insisted that he is very wealthy
in his own right. It must be true.
Otherwise how can those daily cable-
grams be explained?

Perhaps Mr. Thomas E. Watson wanted
to be first in the field because he knows
he will finish last.

"Wonder if Emperor William said,
'Confé shall not ring tonight,' specu-
lates the Baltimore Sun. We don't know,
but if he did, his true friends would
never mention it outside of their fam-
ily circles.

"I am going to the convention to win,"
says Gov. John A. Johnson. That's the
right spirit, of course! It will do to
remember in 1912, perhaps.

The New York Mail will have to take
the Chattanooga Star in hand. It per-
sists in using "like" as if it was a
conjunction.

Is the Hon. "Jeff" Davis going to let
this session of Congress wobble along
to a close without once more permit-
ting the light of his countenance to shine
upon us? It is a thought most distur-
bing and most disquieting.

New York seems to be for Hughes,
but not exactly with a megaphone.

Straw hats are to be higher in price
than usual this year. Naturally; those
"Merry Widow" things have produced
a straw famine.

As for Boni, he had a good home and
he left it!

It's up to Congress to make a record
on the home run.

Making Crime Easy.

From Punch.

"A picture hat provides a delightfully
soothing sensation of restfulness and in-
nocence," says the Gentlewoman. "It
would be difficult for a woman to commit
a crime in a picture hat." And yet how
easy for the man who is sitting behind
it at a matinee!

THE WAY OF PEACE.

From Speech of Mr. Burton, of Ohio, in the House.

The United States is not a country
which, like a quarrelsome belligerent,
stands with a mailed fist raised aloft,
ready to strike the first offender, nor is it
a country which will maintain the spec-
ious pretense that upon it rests the re-
sponsibility of maintaining by force the
peace of the world. (Applause.) Our
chief distinctions are that we are in the
forefront of modern civilization; that
ours are the triumphs of commerce, of
industry, and of science; that here, more
than anywhere else on the globe, we have
maintained the importance of each
individual, and that we give respect and
reverence to the teachings of Christianity.

We have made peace between nations,
and the crowning glory of Theodore
Roosevelt's career, when the whole history
is written, will be that he brought the
warring nations of Japan and Russia
together. (Applause.) You would have
to search with a microscope to find that
one battle ship or two battle ships had
anything to do with that magnificent
achievement in the cause of the world's
peace. It was made because of the re-
liance upon his fairness, upon the justice
and disinterestedness of the American
people, factors which would have been
swayed away if we had those ambitions
which belong to a country having a great
navy and seeking to dominate the nations
of the earth. (Applause.)

The fundamental fallacy in all these
arguments is that in this day neither an
individual nor a nation is safe unless he
goes armed. Just exactly the contrary is
true. (Applause.)

Why is life worth living now? Why, it
is because a spirit of humanity has so
come to possess the people that the weak
are protected alike with the strong. (Ap-
plause.) The cause of him who is wronged
is the strongest cause that can exist
under Heaven. When sympathy is aroused
it is a factor more potent than armies.
This is the great lesson of the globe, the
lesson of the individual. Why is it that
the civilized nations of the world cannot
protect the tender sex? Because she is
weaker, because she is entitled to the
protection of the stronger. Our sheltering
climes, our laws, our customs, our civi-
lization, she does not need to go out to
the Amazon; she does not need a strong
protection, because she is strong enough
already. (Laughter.) So it is with na-
tions. No nation can afford to impose on
the people. The public opinion of the
civilized world is stronger and more ef-
fective and more powerful than the armies
and navies of the proud empire. (Ap-
plause.)

Suppose some nation of Europe should
go to South America and attempt to sub-
jugate a weak people there. In this day
of nations to the south have such a degree
of civilization that the excuse could not
be made that is made in the case of bar-
barous tribes. Why, the whole civilized
world would rise up and legions would
crowd to the rescue and the nation would
be destroyed. (Applause.) Let the
strong keep away from the weak. And
yet we are not weak. I listened here once
to the singing of patriotic songs at a
meeting of a Congress, and in face of the
vigor, patriotism, and high aspirations
displayed, with the gift of song that was
shown in this chamber, along with a cer-
tain glamour and enthusiasm of the oc-
casion, there was a thought that came to
me more than any other—that was
What nation anywhere could stand up
against this free America in case of a
conflict? War is not a matter alone of
armies, but of resources and endurance.
And in that particular we stand far ahead
of any other nation on the globe. Certain
ones say to us—some of those who are
most earnest in their advocacy of the
battle ship—there will be war with Ger-
many, or war with Russia, or war with
France. Those nations cannot
thrive without the supplies obtained from
this country. Why, if you shut off En-
gland from obtaining food from this coun-
try, in six months she would be starv-
ing. Talk about sending battle ships! We
would have to send the whole of the
difficult channel of the St. Lawrence!
There would be no boundary line between
the United States and Canada by the time
the battle ships had crossed the Atlantic.
(Laughter and applause.)

There is a solidarity of interest among
the nations of the earth—such that war
will not be tolerated. It is practically
impossible between civilized nations, un-
less some irreconcilable hatred exists,
as did exist in the case of Japan
and Russia. I must say as regards Japan
that no nation which has made leaps and
bounds into the family of civilized na-
tions has behaved with more moderation
than the Japanese. (Applause.) Along
with their remarkable military triumph
there has been a magnificent growth in
civilization and in those features which
bring them into line with modern life; but
if there were to be a contest between this
country and Japan, would it be a contest
between a contest between races, and I
am not willing to give up the idea that
the Caucasian race will be dominant in
the world's affairs for any time. (Ap-
plause.) There has been a good deal of
talk about how Japan was going after
the Philippines. A great relief has been
given to that alarm within a few days by
the talk of despatching the fleet to Aus-
tralia. (Laughter and applause.) That
is rational; if Japan has designs, it is
against the civilization of the Western
world, so that it is out of the question
that there should be any contest in which
we would be alone. We have no tan-
gling alliances. I rejoice in the thought
that, although if we should be involved
in a struggle, no marching armies from
other nations would keep step for our sup-
port, but that we would stand for our-
selves with any people of Asia it is not our
cause, it is the cause of them all; and
you can say that down as a feature of
this situation which will make for our
defense and for the protection of the
world's peace as well.

I have listened oftentimes to the talk of
our becoming peacekeepers by building a
navy. How absurd that is! Great Britain
starts in as a peace-maker and has a navy
sufficient to quell disorder anywhere in
the world, to make disorderly people be-
have themselves. But Germany thinks that
it is not enough; she must also be a
peace-maker more than Great Britain.
France comes into the list, and she must
be a peace-maker, and this objection to
peace-making is a spectacle in the eyes of
the world. (Applause.) But you are not
going to make anybody believe it. The
increase of navies is to increase the might
and the prestige of the nations which
build them, and for each enlargement of
our naval programme the whole world
will look with an added degree of suspi-
cion upon us, thinking that our designs
are not for peace, but for empire and for
the enlargement of our dominion.

It is by seeking peace that we shall
maintain our glory, our influence, our
prestige among the nations. I would not
say that we should abandon our naval
strength. Personally, I believe in a
battle ship, and one battle ship only,
according to the enunciated programme of
several years ago. (Applause.) But I
want to stand here now, and I hope I
will have opportunity to stand here again,
against this ambitious programme. What
man, earnestly desiring the peace, and
sometimes he may have in his fullness
in his old age. I have respect for the
ideals which look forward to the future.
I am willing to be counted as one of
them in my advocacy of what I believe
to be the truth, in the firm conviction
that, not to-day, perhaps, but in the near
future, we shall join with other nations
by peaceful methods, by arbitration, and
by maintenance of what I believe to be
will as the leaders in a lasting peace
which shall diffuse its influence all over
the globe. (Loud applause.)

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A LITTLE NONSENSE.

NO EXAGGERATION.

I have a friend. He's just as glad to see
me when I'm broke
As when I have the coin, cad; and that's
no idle joke.
He's always busy when I call; his mood
is always gay.
He is my friend whatever the befell; has al-
ways been that way.

He would not sell me for a price, nor
play a double game.
He never offers good advice, and that
has won my heart.
You think I stretch the truth a bit; that
such friends never were.
This all is true, but I'll admit my friend
is just a cur.

Works Both Ways.

"They bore one, these society calls, don't
you know," declared the young lady.
"They bore one," responded the young man,
"Sometimes they bore two," responded the
young man, taking the hint, and like-
wise his departure.

Quite the Fad.

"It seems to be the thing now to give
a man a dinner, provided he'll agree not
to deliver a long speech."
"Yes, I just compromised with a tramp
on those terms."

Tired of Tennis.

"Who's your favorite for President?"
"Well, I don't keep particular, but I do
think it's about time we had a pinchole
Cabinet."

Suits Hub.

Her suits are all expensive, mind.
But hubby doesn't grunt.
She has the craft to get the kind
That Button
In
The
Front.

Spring Vegetables.

"Waiter, what do I want to-day?"
"Well, sir," answered the Boston
waiter, "you must be tired of proteins
and albuminoids. Why not try something
of a cellulose nature?"

His Natural Inferior.

"I suppose Easter lilies won't be fash-
ionable this year?" ventured the Mere
Man.
"Why, certainly they will," retorted
the woman. "What ever put that foolish
idea into your head?"

Jealousy at the Party.

"What's that forward widow saying
to those gawks around her?"
"That you can't fool all of the people
all of the time."
"No; only the men people."

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

THE EASTER PARADE.

The penance of Lent is most over.
The good times are coming again.
The club work for mental improvement
is very much now on the wane.
The zest of the charity labors
is beginning quite slowly to fade.
For the thoughts and the hearts of all
were fixed on the Easter parade.

High Authority.

He was a bit of a wag, and he was
piloting some members of a church con-
ference about Washington to see the
sights of the Capital. Among other ex-
hibits, he took them to the Houses of
Congress.

Well Founded.

"I have full trust in the ability of your
work to forestall changes of sun and
storm," said the farmer to the man who
had adjusted the weather indicator to his
barn.

Always Failing.

"Jones wants to have that Italian
sculptor do him in marble, but he is not
quite certain whether he wants the whole
figure. What do you think?"
"If Jones is to be done characteristi-
cally, it ought to be some kind of a
bust."

Recent Events.

"What is your opinion of corporal pun-
ishment in schools?"
"Well, I must say there are some strong
knock-down arguments in its favor."

The Natural Tendency.

"There is one thing I don't like about
automobiles."

"What is that?"

"They have such a tendency to run
down other people."

That American Accent.

From the New York Tribune.

The conversational flavor of teaching
languages is growing, and it is now
proposed to exchange German and
American school teachers for the sake of
cultivating the ears and tongues of two
rising generations. This is a sad blot
on England's pride. English students
and travelers in Germany have assid-
uously learned and strengthened the tradi-
tion that Americans speak a vulgar dia-
lect of Shakespeare's tongue. And now
the Prussians are anxious to have their
children schooled in the twang of a
deadened American, and to hand for
another Anglo-German incident.

We Begin to Feel Better.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

French naval experts have decided
since the arrival of the American fleet at
Magdalena Bay that there was no founda-
tion for the supposition that Japan
would ravage our Western Coast. This
is another cheering indication of a restora-
tion of confidence.

DEFORESTATION OPPOSED.

De Trees der dress up in der bes',
A-dri-ty-ty de der;
Der are a place for der fardist too,
An a house fer der Reinscow, too.

De birds, der come-leave der ain't 'fraid
In der lan' Miss Springtime rule;
Der river der want some shade
Fer der water-lilies cool.

Der des reach out, an' dey call der breeze
An' der sun der shine der day;
An' der cattle der graze der green der trees
Says: 'Lay in my shade an' rest!'

Oh, der Trees is good fer der 'ol' an' town,
An' der peace der rest der day call;
Hill's des too der fer der rest der down
W'en der shadders come der day.

—Atlanta Constitution.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Four of the United States Senators were
born on foreign soil. Senator Nelson came
from Norway, Senator Gallinger from
Stephenson, and Sutherland were born
under the flag of Great Britain.

Of the two born across
the Atlantic, George
Sutherland claims a
Buckinghamshire, Eng-
land, as his birthplace,
forty-six years ago.
While he was quite
young his parents emi-
grated to the United
States and settled in
Michigan, where the
young man received his
education, both in the
public schools and at
an academy. He studied
law at the University of
Michigan, and at the
early age of twenty-one
was admitted to
practice in the Supreme
Court of the State. He has followed
the practice of the profession almost con-
tinuously ever since. Recognizing the great
opportunities of the West, Mr. Suther-
land removed to the Territory of Utah. His
enterprise and hard work attracted the
attention of the citizens of Salt Lake
and when the first State legislature was
organized, he was prevailed upon to ac-
cept the nomination for the State senate;
he was elected. In 1899 he was sent as
delegate to the Republican national con-
vention, and in 1904 received a like honor.
He was elected to the Fifty-seventh Con-
gress and his record there was so satis-
fying to his constituents that he was re-
elected to succeed himself, but he declined,
in preferring to remain at home to practice
the law. In 1904 he was again persuaded,
against his wish, to accept the nomina-
tion for United States Senator, and was
elected.

Senator Sutherland enjoys a legislative
career, but his preferences would be to
practice law in his native land. His
service has been acceptable to his
people, and no doubt he will be returned
when his present term is completed.
One of the examples of the many
foreign-born citizens of good mark good
and occupy prominent places in the
history of the United States.

Senator Sutherland is chairman of a
select committee and a member of six
other committees, among them Indian af-
fairs, Mines and Geology, and Irrigation,
all of great importance to the Western
members of Congress.

John Barrett, director of the Bureau of
American Republics, is an occasional vis-
itor to the legislative halls of Congress.
Recently a delegation of citizens were
in Washington seeking a speaker for the
opening of the Yukon Exposition. They
called upon Mr. Barrett, and invited him
to accept that duty.

The director appreciated the honor, but
his innate modesty prompted him to de-
cline. The spokesman of the party, a
fluent speaker, in a forceful and deli-
cious way, told the blushing diplomat how
well he was thought of by the people of
the West; he recounted in a graphic and
surprisingly correct manner the career
of Mr. Barrett; step by step, his rise to
 prominence had been achieved by the citizens,
accomplishing so much good for the bet-
terment of the American republics. In
fact, the man spoke so well and with so
much flattery that Mr. Barrett could not
say nay, and accepted, promising to de-
liver the opening address to the best of
his ability.

The delegation left, apparently much
pleased. A few minutes later Mr. Bar-
rett was talking to Secretary Root over
the telephone. "Barrett," said Mr. Root,
after the business con-
versation had been concluded, "a delega-
tion of men have just left here to call
upon you, to ask you to make a speech
at the opening of the Yukon Exposition."
They invited me, but I told them press
of official business precluded my accept-
ance, and recommended Mr. John Bar-
rett. "Who in—?" said Barrett. "All
right," he answered, "I gave them a com-
plete history of your life."

"So it was you who told them of my
work, was it?" said Mr. Barrett.
"Yes; they have been here," he con-
cluded, hanging up the receiver.

Representative C. B. Landis, head of
the printing investigation commission, is
an industrious man. Not only does Mr.
Landis look after the work of the print-
ing commission, deliver a few speeches
at banquets and others in the House, but
he has a number of anxious constituents
in Indiana for whom he has a high
regard.

Mr. Landis is always busy answering
letters and requests for seeds, etc., and
is always sending out things asked for.<